# FIRST EDITION

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

Mr. Greenwald's Remains Buried Perfectly Naked Among Paupers and Malefactors-They are Taken Up and Brought to the United States-The Assassins Still at Large.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—No arrests have as yet been made of the volunteers who on Sunday murdered Mr. Isaac Greenwald, and so severely wounded the two American citizens, Hugh Johnson and Thomas K. Foster, and I still be-Reve none will ever be made. Captain-General Rodas is anxious to have the gullty parties brought to justice, but, instead of being seconded by the volunteers, he is opposed by the majority of them. He has offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of the man who first assaulted Mr. Greenwald, but has neglected to put in his description of the man that he wore upon his hat the cockade of the volunteers, an omission that in part justifies the volunteers in screening their guilty companion.

AN EFFORT TO SAVE FOSTER.

The Marquis of Forbyn Janson, the French Consul-General here, was passing near by in his carriage, as the volunteers were engaged in their bloody work. He tried to save Mr. Foster, who stepped towards the carriage, but was brought down to the ground by a couple of bayonet stabs from as many infuriated volunteers before he could reach the consul. Mr. Janson says the whole affair was of the most disgraceful, outrageous, and unjustifiable nature on the part of the volunteers, and other wit-nesses, including the estimable lady of the British Cousul-General, repeat the statement.

REFUSAL TO DELIVER UP GREENWALD'S BODY. But worse than the murder, or at least meaner and more scandalizing, are the after proceedings of some of the Spanish officials. Mr. Green-wald's lifeless remains were first taken to the office of the Alcalde of the Tacon ward. There the official mentioned declared he must have a sort of autopsy of the body held before it could be delivered up to his friends. These, of course, had to agree to this, but before departing from the office notified the Alcalde that the body was wanted for embalmment, to be afterwards sent to

New York.

The Alcalde made no reply, which was ominous of what was to occur. When the friends returned for the body they were surprised to learn that it had already been burled. They thereupon asked for a permit to disinter the body, but this was bluntly refused, and they had to report the case to Captain-General Rodas, and get an order from his Excellency to the Alcalde before the latter would give the permit. Then at the cemetery the priest in charge, in his turn became an obstacle, refusing to consent to the disinterment, so that General Rodas had again

to be applied to. AN UNCHRISTIAN BURIAL.

On Tuesday the body was disinterred, and then Mr. Greenwald's friends were horrified not only at finding the body buried in that part of the grave-yard reserved to paupers and malefactors, but that it had been buried uncoffined and stark naked. When murdered, Mr. Greenwald had on new and fine clothing. This had all been stolen by the Spaniards, and a knowledge of this fact no doubt was what impelled the Alcalde and the prices to so strengensly oppose the disinterment. priest to so strenuously oppose the disinterment.

MORE OUTRAGES ON THE DEAD. Nearly all the persons murdered of late by the volunteers have been interred like Mr. Greenwald-hurriedly, among criminals, uncoffined, and raked. As the American citizen, Viceute Daumy, murdered on the 2d, is of the number, h's ease, joined to that of Mr. Greenwald, should at once induce the American Government to exact explanations from that of Spain as to these disgraceful, horrible proceedings. Greenwald's body having been embalmed, leaves to-day, per steamer Bienville, for New York.

Arrival of the Remains in New York. The body of Greenwald arrived in New York esterday. An ordinary funeral in Havana cost least \$1000, and a grave is hired for twenty ears, at the expiration of which time, if money not forthcoming to renew the lease, the bones are taken from the ground and burned. A poor man or a criminal is thrown into a trench from a coffin which is open at one end, and which is then ready for use again. In this way Mr. Greenwald was buried, with the additional hor-

for of being interred entirely naked. THE REMAINS ON THEIR WAY TO NEW YORK. While on the vessel the body lay in the forward cabin, the coolest place in the boat, where rrents of cold air constantly had access to it: vet, netwithstanding these precautions, it was oon evident that it was rapidly undergoing de-

RECEPTION OF THE BODY. When the Bienville reached Pier No. 36, North river, a Government tug took the body to the barge office, whence it was driven in an ex-Osborn, Martin & Co., at No. 311 Bowery. Here was placed in the carriage-house, where it vet Not the slightest demonstration of indiguaat the murder or sympathy with the family the victim was made at the wharf, or has since been made, save by the members of the society to which he belonged— he Jefferson Lodge I. O. B. B. But very precaution has been taken by the friends of the dead man to revent a demonstration of his sort. When the Renville left Havana the nhabitants of that the believed that there would be a hundred thousand people at the wharf to receive the body and do it honor. Especially was it thought that the Germans would turn ou en masse, and very probably the Cubans also as well as Americans; but, as has already been id, the body was quietly removed to the under

taker's shop, indignation in Havana.

Captain Barker says that great indignation was expressed by all classes of persons in Hawana at the perpetrators of the crime. The firm which employed Mr. Greenwald say that his family shall never suffer from poverty, and there is no doubt that although Mr. Greenwald's amily can never be comforted for his loss, i

MR. GREENWALD'S RELIGIOUS PAITH. The murdered man was of the Jewish faith, and the Jewish society of which he was a mem er, the I. O. B. B., takes charge of his funeral cording to the Jowish custom, which pre bes the constant watching of a corpse from time of death till that of burlal, a dele m his society sat up all last night beside the

## FIRE NEAR CLAYMONT.

Fine Country Sent Entirely Destroyed. Early last evening a large cottage residence ear Nameless Creek, on the Philadelphia, Wilington and Baltimore Rallroad, about seven y fire, including all the furniture. The house as a frame, belonging to Mr. I. Hilborn Jone, a hiladelphia merchant, and the fire is supposed have originated from the stove. The building is insured in the New Castle County Mutual \$1000, and the furniture for \$500; in the armers' Mutnal, house \$2400, furniture \$1000; and there was an insurance in the Royal of

#### MISS ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration of Susan's Semi-Centennial-Grand Gathering at the Woman's Bareau. Miss Susan B. Anthony is again the Moses of her sex. She has perpetrated a daring innova-tion in regard to that subject which has hitherto been with woman the most sacred and inviolate. No more talk of women of certain or uncertain age. Susan squarely owns up to fifty; and henceforth the sterner sex need have no compunction in discussing the ages of their female friends. This act of Susan's marks an era in the woman's movement more singular and portentous than any that has preceded it. How delicate has hitherto been the question of a lady's age! Who should ven-ture to decide the number of decades even that have brought their summers' splendor and their winters' frost to freight the memory of the woman they loved or loved not. But nous arens change tout cela—or rather Miss Anthony has. A lady's age is no longer to remain a matter of uncertainty. The illusions of doubt shall be expelled, and much good may it do to those

who dispel them. A large number of friends and admirers of the private virtues and public services of Miss Anthony assembled at the Woman's Bureau in Twenty-third street last evening to congratulate the lady upon this auspicious anniversary, and to wish her the customary "Many happy returns

Miss Susan B. Anthony stood at the top of the staircase to receive her numerous friends. She wore a dress of rich shot silk, dark red and black, cut square in front, with a stomacher of white lace, and a pretty little cameo broach. All female vanities she rigorously discarded—no hoop, no train, no bustle, no panier, no chignon, no powder, no paint, no rouge, no patches, no nonsense of any kind. But there was one femile weakness to which even Susan must yield. Like Miss Blimber, she appeared with a

new pair of gold spectacles. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. She was dressed in a gray silk, trimmed with white lace; her hair was dressed in natural curls, and the lady looked as charming as could be.

Mr. Allen, of Jamestown, was dressed in rich fawn-color satin, with an elegant white lace shawly hair powdered and decorated with pearls. This lady had a distinguished appearance. Her daughter was dressed in green silk trimmed with white chenille; hair with long flowing curls, with chignon and diamonds. Mrs. Dr. Lozier was dressed in black velvet,

en train. Mrs. Black in pure satin trimmed with black lace, and en panier.

Mrs. Randall appeared to great advantage in a

rich black velvet dress and train; low-cut bodice bordered with lace. Mrs. Munson was dressed in rose-colored satin trimmed with white lace, and diamond orna-

Mrs. Blake was dressed in lavender silk richly trimmed with lace; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Mary Clenmer Ames was dressed in a black silk spotted with white satin flowers, lace

shawl, and coral ornaments.

Mrs. Tilton was dressed in violet satin, short skirt, and panier, all trimmed with black lace. Miss Anthony in the course of the day had received many pleasant notes and telegrams from her friends. Lilly Peckham sent her the

"Utah and Wyoming are ours. Wisconsin soon will be. Greeting and congratulation to Susan B. Anthony, the heroine of the hour.' There was also a charming note from Mrs. Burleigh, in which she described Miss Anthony

as the 'heroic woman of the hour."
The birthday presents Miss Authony received were almost too numerous to mention. In the gentlemen's reception parlor was pointed out a stand of rare and exquisite flowers—among them some choice roses, sent by R. W. Pearsall, of Long Island. And, by-the-by, it is as well to remark that Miss Anthony wore a beautiful bouquet of roses, the present of another friend. Mr. Meeker, of the Tribune, sent her a complete set of the works of Margaret Fuller. A very handsome pen and ink sketch was sent by Eliza Greatorex. Lucretia Mott sent her a handsome gold pen and pocketbook, the contents of which, whether checks, greenbacks, or weighty gold, one need not stop to inquire. There were smaller presents in infi nite variety; and, altogether, Miss Anthony had just cause to feel delighted with the souvenirs that came to her laden with the good wishes of her friends .- N. Y. World, to-day.

## LOWRY VS. BERGNER.

Brains vs. Stomach—The "Legislative Re-cord" Swindler and an Honest Republican. In response to an abusive attack make by George Bergner in his paper, upon Senator Lowry, the latter gentleman scourges that sound patriot in the following agreeable fashion. It is understood, of course, that Bergner's Legislative Record swindle was strongly opposed by Mr. Lowry, as by other good Republicans. In the State Senate a day or two since Mr. Lowry

Mr. Speaker, the charge against me is that I voted with the Democracy, and thereby gave the casting vote on a vital issue in this case. Now, Mr. Speaker, I call upon the chairman of that committee to bear me out, when I say that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that Allegheny township should not be stricken out. There was no difference of opinion in this ques-tion. Yet last night Bergner published to the country that this great wrong was done in this case in pursuance of a bargain with the Democracy, and that I did the deed. I cannot think of anything more infamous than this, and cannot find language adequate to express invself in reference to this shameful misrepresentation. I now give Bergner and his friends notice that if he dares to set his foot upon the floor of this Senate, after repeating such charges as this, I will, if he repeats them, ask for his immediate and forcible expulsion. The Senate cannot endorse a statue of corruption, who will publish a lle made out of the whole cloth. Every Senator on that committee voted to exclude Allegheny township from being considered unless fraud was proven. None was proven; no man on the committee ever objected to hearing proof of What he (Bergner) says in the of the article that the committee will bear me out in that. The committee decided that we could not require a man to swear for whom he voted until it was proven that he was an illegal voter. It is not because I am on this contested election case that this editor desires to destroy me in the estimation of my constituents. That is not it. It is because I stand here between him and the Treasury, between the most notorious thief in Penusylvania, who has stolen more money from the Treasury than any man in the Commonwealth. That is the motive power of these attacks, not his (Bergner's) sympathy for Mr. Scull. I have a long list of larceny charges to make against this man, which I some day intend to lay before the Senate and my con-stituents. I charge George Berguer with having run his arm more than one hundred times into the State Treasury, and stolen therefrom every pound of meat he carries upon his bones-no one pound that he has not stolen from the Treasury (laughter); and it is for that he would wrong me here on a false charge, that I was acting unjustly and unfavorably upon com-

Mr. Graham had understood Mr. Lowry to say that he stood between George Bergner and the greatest thief who ever had his hand in the greatest thief who ever had his hand in the State treasury. Then you say Mr. Mackey is the greatest thief in the Commonwealth. Mr. Lowry—Oh, no; I meant George Bergner was the greatest thief who had ever stolen

money out of the treasury.

Bergner had better use pleaty of soap before he challenges a show of hands with Mr. Lowry.

Judge Paxson Sustains the Indictments and Orders the Trial of the Accused to Proceed-What Constitutes a Lottery.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning Judge Paxson delivered the following interesting and able opinion:-

Commonwealth vs. Manderfield. Motion to quash, and demurrer to indictment. The defendant was bound over by Alderman Kern upon the charge of seiring lottery policies. An in-dictment was found against him by the Grand Jury, to which he has filed a general demurrer.

The indictment contains five counts.

The first count charges that the defendant "un The first count charges that the defendant "unlawfully and knowingly did expose to sale, and did
cause to be exposed to sale, to Charles W. Wood, a
certain written device and lottery policy intended
to entitle the holder and bearer thereof to a prize
in a lottery, a further description of which said lottery the Grand inquest are unable to give," etc. etc.

The second count charges that the defendant unlawfully did sell and cause to be sold to the said
Wood a certain lottery policy, etc.

The third count charges the defendant with unlawfully, and knowingly erecting and setting up a
lottery, a further description of which said lottery
the Grand Inquest are unable to give, eet.

The fourth count charges the defendant with
opening a lottery; and the fifth count with being
concerned in managing and carrying on a lottery.

concerned in managing and carrying on a lottery.

Upon the argument the counsel for the defendant moved to quash the indictment upon the ground that it contained charges which are separate and distinct from the offense for which he was bound over, and punishable in a different manner.

In response to a question of defendant's counsel, the District Attorney distinctly stated that this bill the District Attorney distinctly stated that this bill did not belong to the class known in our practice as "District Attorney's bils," that is, a bill sent is to the Grand Inquest without a previous binding over, upon his own motion, in the interests of public instice, and upon his official responsibility. But that the said bill was found in the usual way, in pursuance of a previous arrest and binding over. This motion must therefore be determined by the law as applicable to the latter form of proceeding.

The objection referred to cannot be urged against the first and second counts. The charge before the

The objection referred to cannot be urged against the first and second counts. The charge before the Alderman was selling a lottery policy. This involves the charge of exposing it for sale. It could not well have been sold without having been exposed for sale. Nor do I think the remaining counts are objectionable upon this ground. It cannot be fairly said that the oftenses charged in the last three counts are not incident to, and arising out of, the original transaction, to wit:—The selling of lottery policies. The District Attorney is not bound by the exact phraseology of the alderman. He may mould his indictment to suit the facts of the case, so that he do not charge another and distinct offense—a different transaction, having no connection with the ferent transaction, having no connection with the act for which the detendant was bound over.

But it is urged that the counts are all bad upon

demurrer, for the reasons,
First. That the indictment does not show upon its
face that the lottery referred to was an illegal lot-

tery, and Second. That the indictment does not contain any Second. That the indictment does not contain any description of the ticket or policy sold.'

It is clear that if certain lotteries are lawful, while others are prohibited by statute, the indictment must show that the lottery complained of belongs to the latter class, or it will be bad upon demurrer. It is equally true that if all lotteries are unlawful, the indictment need not charge or set out the kind of lottery, or the object for which it is set up.

The act of 17th of February, 1762 which was the first upon this subject, declares all lotteries whatsoever to be common and public nuisances. This act was subsequently repealed and its main provisions re-enacted by the act of 20th of January, 1792, and this in turn by the act of 2d March, 1805, followed by the act of 1st March, 1805, electaing that every lottery and lotteries, device and devices in the na-

by the act of 1st March, 1838, declaring that every lottery and lotteries, device and devices in the nature of lotteries, shall be atterly and entirely abolished, and shall be unlawful. The latter act was materially qualified by that of March, 1847. The commissioners to revise the Criminal Code reviewed all the statute laws upon this subject in their report, see p. 21, and sections 52-3-4 of this code now continuity all the law in reference to letteries. Service 18 tain all the law in reference to lotteries. Section 53 provides that "All lotteries not authorized by law, whether public or private, for moneys, goods, wares or merchandise, chattels, lands, tenements, heredita-

ments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nulsances."

The codifiers in drafting this section evidently conemplated that there might be such a thing as a law-al lottery. Otherwise they might well have said that all lotteries shall be unlawful, and have omitted the clause respecting moneys, goods, etc. etc., as sur-plusage. And yet, singularly enough, while the evi-dent intention would appear to be to narrow the ope-ration of the section to certain classes of lotteries, the terms of the act seem broad enough to include

every description of them.

The term lottery must be understood to be used The term lottery must be understood to be used in the act in its general and known signification. Webster defines it to be "a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution thereof." Johnson speaks of a lottery as "a distribution of prizes by chance—a play in which lots are drawn for prizes." Chambers' Encyclopedia defines a lottery to be "a game of hazard, in which prizes are drawn by lot," and Bouvier's Law Bictionary is substantially to the same effect, as well as many other authorities. Keeping in view the foregoing definitions of a lottery—that it is a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, it would seem to be difficult to set up such a thing as a legal lottery in Pennsylvania. We must not confound the dechit to set up such a thing as a legal lottery if remsylvania. We must not confound the decision of certain questions by lot with a lottery. One or two or more persons may be obliged to do a certain thing, or go 4to a given place upon a specified day, and they may legally decide by lot which of them shall do the said thing, or go to the said place. The members of a deliberative body may by lot determine their sears. A division of property under some circumstances may be made by lot, and yet not be a lottery. Sacred history contains several instances waere property history contains several instances where property has been parted and divided by lot—Paalin 22, 18 Matthew 27, 25: Acts 1, 26: Leviticus 16, 8. It is not every game of chance that will constitute a lottery Human life has been said to be a game of chance, and some writers speak of it as a lottery. Shake-speare, Dryden, and other poets so refer to it. But these and many other familiar instances that might be mentioned, have no reference to lotteries in the sense in which the term is used in the criminal law. The latter refers to something in which there are supposed prizes and certain blanks. In the in stances above referred to there is no drawing or stances above referred to there is no drawing of prizes by chance, which is the very life and soul of a lottery. On the other hand, the disposal of any species of property, or, in the comprehensive language of the Act of Assembly, any "other matters or things whatever," by any of the schemes or games of chance popularly regarded as innocent, come within the terms of the law. The radies which occur almost daily at the street covers in both recovers of daily at the street-corners, in bar-rooms, at fairs, and at other places, are as clearly violations of the criminal law as the most elaborate and carefully organized lotteries by which the ignorant and credu ions are swindled out of their hard earnings. But while it seems to be difficult to define a lega lottery in this case, the Act of Assembly referred to

lottery in this case, the Act of Assembly referred to evidently contemplates that there may be such a thing, and because there may be a legal lottery it is necessary that this indictment should show upon its face that the lottery complained of was illegal. This point was expressly decided by Jadge Ludiow in 1866, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Carpenter. I have been furnished with a copy of the opinion delivered in that case, and concur fully in the conclusions indicated therein.

But the first two counts of the indictment under consideration differ from the one in Com. vs. Carpenter in three material points, viz:

First. In charging that the holder or bearer of the policy is entitled to a prize in a lottery.

penter in three material points, viz:

First. In charging that the holder or bearer of the policy is entitled to a prize in a lottery.

Second. In setting out the name of the person to whom the policy was sold; and

Third. In stating that a further description of the said lottery the Grand Inquest are unable to give.

The averment in the bill that the policy entitled the holder and bearer thereof to a prize in a lottery, clearly stamps it as an illegal lottery. That is of the very essence of the offense. The word prize in this connection means something to be drawn, usually money, as opposed to a blank. Whatever it may be, it is something of value, and is covered by the words in the statute, for other matters or things whatever." If it be objected that the averment of the illegality of the lottery is stated argumentatively, it is sufficient to observe that argumentative pleading is a mere formal defect which is aided by verdict, and is good upon general demurrer. The People vs. Warren, 4 Barb. 514, citing 1 Saund. 274; 9 John 314; Gould's Pleading, 65. In the case above cited the defendant was convicted of vending lottery policies, and objection was made upon a writ

THE POLICY CASES DECIDED.

of error to the sufficiency of the indictment. It was urged that it should expressly aver the vending of the thekets of a lottery established or set on foot for the purpose of disposing of real estate, goods, moneys, or things in action. The court say that it should so appear, but that the averment that the ticket purported to entitle the holder to draw a prize

ticket purported to entitle the holder to draw a prize in a lottery, was a sufficient averment of the illegal character of said lottery, and is susceptible of no other meaning.

Tested by the ordinary rules of interpretation, and giving to the words "prize in a lottery," as charged in the first and second counts, their plain and obvious meaning, there can be no room to doubt that the lottery referred to in said counts is an illegal lottery within the meaning of the act of Assembly. The fifty-fifth section of the revised criminal code provides inter alia that "any indictment under this act shall be deemed and adjudged good and sufficient which describes the offense in the words of the law, although it does not set out the name or location of such lottery, nor set out in words and figures the ticket, policy, or device sold, bartered, or exchanged," etc., etc.

It was arged upon the argument that notwith-

figures the ticket, policy, or device sold, bartered, or exchanged," etc., etc

further description of the said lottery.

The distinction between the cases is manifest. It is not necessary to set out the ticket soid or the names of the purchasers, it being alleged that the names are unknown to the jurors. People v. Taylor, 3 Denio, 91. The rule that matters of description must be set out in the indictmen;) must not be carried so far as to shield from punishment, when it is plain that a crime has been committed, and therefore the indicting jurors are allowed to state that a particular fact, not vital to the accusation, is to them unknown. Ibid.

Here the offense is substantially charged when it is averred that the defendant soid a policy to Charles Wood, purporting to entitle the holder to a prize in a lottery, a further description of which said lot-

a lottery, a further description of which said lot-tery is to the jurors unknown. It is sufficiently certain to enable him to know how to plead, and to what; and also to protect him from a second prosecution from the same offense by the plea of strefous acquit or autrafous convict.

For the reasons indicated I do not think the first

and second counts of this indictment are bad upon demurrer. But under the former decisions of this Court the third, fourth, and fifth counts are fatally Court the third, fourth, and fifth counts are fatally defective. They come squarely within the ruling of Judge Indiow in Com. vs. Carpenter, before referred to. They charge merely the erecting of a lottery, without anything to indicate that it is an illegal lottery. Nor will the averment that the Grand Inquest were unable further to describe the said lottery avail to save these counts. Said averment only establishes the fact that the Grand Inquest had no sufficient evidence before them to make them pronounce the lottery illegal. And while a decision of a case of this describition moon a bechnical point of law is always to illegal. And while a decision of a case of this description upon a technical point of law is always to be regretted, yet in favor of the liberty of the citizen, the good of society, as well as our plain duty, requires us to administer the law as we find it, without regard to the character of the parties who may come before us, or the nature of the offenses they are charged with having committed. In this particular case its whole merits can be heard upon the first and second counts, which are sustained.

The motion to quash is overruled. The demurrer is overruled as to the first and second counts, and sustained as to the third, fourth, and fifth counts. There are seven of these cases in which the indict-

There are seven of these cases in which the indict-ments and demurrers are similar. They have been argued and considered tegether, and the above judgment may be entered in each case.

As this case is one of considerable public interest, and involves important principles of law, I have submitted it to the other judges of this court, all of whom concur in this opinion.

### AWFUL CASUALTY.

Sudden and Horrible Death at the St. Louis Railroad Depot. The Missouri Democrat of the 14th instant

A most shocking affair occurred at half-past ten o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Four-teenth street depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Among the employes was Mr. y, an estimable but twenty-three years of age. He had been in the company's service for four years past, with the exception of four months, when he was engaged with the North Missouri Railroad. He was married, resided at Seventh and Cerre streets, and was of exemplary deportment. While attending as usual to his duties at the hour named, he met a most unexpected and an instant death. The details of the deplorable

instant death. The details of the deplorable occurrance are related as follows:—

Mr. Van Scoy's particular business was "the making up of trains." On this occasion, he had switched off a car and given the conductor the signal to go ahead and come down on the other switch. He then ran over and turned the switch to enable the locomotive to back in and couple on another car. There were two cars attached to the locomotive at the time and when it was within four or five feet of the time, and when it was within four or five feet of him, Mr. Van Scoy started quickly to run towards the car that was intended to be attached. In doing so, his foot caught in a rail, and he was precipitated forward and fell on the track immediately in front of the advancing train. The cars passed over his head, crushing it to a jelly and scattering his brains in every direction. Mr. Van Scoy, though married, had no children. His acquaintances speak very highly of him. He is said to have been remarkably temperate, never during his whole life having tasted a drop of intoxicating liquors.

## Incidentals.

-And now comes the Sacramento Union, asserting that Tahoe means not grasshopper, but big water. -An advertisement in a Missouri paper in-

forms the gentleman who fell down stairs and lost his teeth where he can obtain them. -A Southern writer Informs us that "Southern literature has the peculiarity of being

bilinguous.' -Citizens of Columbia, S. C., on Sunday ast, contributed \$144.18 to aid the wretched

-It is not new tautological to speak of old veterans. Old veterans are soldiers of the war of 1812; veterans are soldiers of the late Rebel-

—A Cincinnati reporter announces that a cer-tain 'magnificent tobacco sales warchouse was inaugurated on Monday with much colat, including a sale of forty-one hogsheads."

—A correspondent of a New Jersey paper says it was his "privilege" to witness the recent execution in Delaware. There is no accounting

for tastes. -The Hartford and New Haven Railroad Com." pany have a locomotive which, during the past twelve and a half months, has run upwards of 10,000 miles without the loss of a single trip, and without a five minutes' detention at any time,

and has never needed repair.

—A South Carolina paper is pleased by the judicious manner in which the munificent bequest of Caleb Dorsey, of Maryland, for the relief of the suffering poor of the South, is being distributed. It says \$2500 has been sent for a school in Charleston, and \$1000 to a young lady. school in Charleston, and \$1000 to a young lady of Columbia for distribution, at her discretion,

to the poor of that community.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist declares that it is the West, and not the East, that is the South's most determined and cruel anta-gonist at home and abroad, and it suggests that the Southern people, planters, and merchants show their power by ceasing to purchase meat from the West for thirty days. It thinks that a combination of this kind, lasting for only one month, would cause hams and bacon sides to tumble to fifteen cents. tumble to fifteen cents.

—A man was found guilty of conspiracy in St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, and fined \$50. Then his alleged co-conspirators were triad, and they were acquitted. The counsel for number one then moved for a new trial, on the ground that he could not of historial. that he could not of himself be guilty of con-spiracy, but the counsel for the State argued that the acts proved against him were unlawful and merited punishment, if the offense charged had not been proved. The judge overruled the motion for a new trial, and the case was ap-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sentences of Naval Courts-Martial Farragut and the New Orleans Prize Money-The Bible in the Public Schools.

### Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Sentences of Navat General Courts-Martial. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Captain J. H. Grimes, of the Marine Corps, was tried in January last

at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the service of the United States." The President having approved the sentence, he ceased to be an officer in the United States service on the 11th inst. Ensign C. O. Allibone, United States navy,

stationed in the Asiatic fleet, was tried upon the charges preferred against him by Rear-Admiral Rowan of "disobedience of orders" and "treating with contemptuous and disrespectful language and deportment his superior officer while in the execution of his duties," and was found by the court guilty and sentenced "to be dismissed from the naval service."

The charge of disrespectful language and deportment, as found by the court, is approved by the department. But there being no sufficient evidence of disobedience of orders, so much of the finding as relates to that offense has been set aside. The sentence of dismissal has been mitigated to suspension of duty for three months and reprimand by the squadron commander, and also to publish the letter of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to his case in a general order.

Admiral Farragut. Admiral Farragut arrived here yesterday morning from New York, principally to look after his interests in the New Orleans prize case which was up before the Supreme Court yesterday. He also had a long and pleasant interview with Secretary Robeson at the Navy Department, it being the first interview in Washington they have had since Mr. Robeson became the head of the department. Admiral Farragut will remain in the city until Friday, when he will join the official party to visit the Monarch at Annapoils.

Completion of the Trensury Department. After so many years of labor and expense the Treasury Department has nearly arrived at completion. Yesterday about fifty mechanics were discharged on account of scarcity of work, and your correspondent is informed that but a small appropriation is now required to fully complete this massive structure, which is now one of the principal ornamental attractions of the capital. United States Steamship Seminole.

The United States steamship Seminole, recently returned from the West Indies, has been ordered to be put out of commission at the New York Navy Yard, and laid up.

## FROM THE WEST.

The Bible in the Schools.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16 .- It may be a matter of ome public interest that, of the Judges of the Superior Court] who yesterday decided the question regarding the Bible in the public schools, Judge Storer is an Episcopalian, Judge Hogan a Methodist, and Judge Taft a liberal Unitarian.

The Late John J. Roe, of St. Louis. St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The Merchants' Exchange was draped in mourning yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late John J. Roe. To-day the Exchange will be closed, and a large number of the members will attend the funeral. The Board of Trade and the members of the City Council will also attend the funeral, the Conneil having resolved last night to request the Mayor to suspend business in the city offices during the hours of the funeral ceremonies.

# FROM NEW YORK.

A Free Academy at Binghamton. BINGHAMTON, Feb. 16.—At a special election held in this city yesterday the tax-payers voted, by a large majority, to erect a free academy at a cost of \$75,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Feb. 16.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 567 per cent. Gold, 119%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114%; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113½; 10-408, 112½; Virginia 68, new, 65%; Missouri 68, 91; Canton Company, 57%; Camberland preferred, 34½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Brie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Ceatral, 121½; Michigan Bouthern, 80%; Hilmois Contral, 143; Gleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191½; Western Union Telegraph, 34%. ern Union Telegraph, 84%.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Highway Robbers Sentenced. Boston, Feb. 16,-Andrew Blair and Patrick Gunning, cenvicted of robbing a citizen in the street, were to-day sentenced by Judge Putnam. of the Superior Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

## FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. Bu the Anglo-American Cable, LONDON, Feb. 16-Noon.-Consols for money 92

and for account, 93%. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, eld, 87%; of 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 83%. Stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 109%; Coop. Wastern 91. steady. Krie Railroad, 20%; Innuvasional Street Western, 20%; Innuvasional Middling Orient, Peb. 16—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling Orienn, 11%@11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 middling.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Noon.—Turpeutine, 80s. 6d. BREKEN, Feb. 16.—Petroleum closed last evening tiet at seven thalers three groats, and at Hamburg at at 15 mare bancos and 12 schillings.
PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Bourse opened firm.
Rentes, 731, 30c.
ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-2 30 P. M.-U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 8834; Illinois Contral, 109. rai, 199.
Liverpool, Feb. 16—2:30 P. M.—California wheat,
B. Lard flat. Pork flat. Bacon, 57s.
HAVRE, Feb. 16.—Cotton opened quiet.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull and heavy at 24 (@24 %c. Flour firm and active at previous rates. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, \$1 26@128. Corn firm; white, 96@96c.; yellow, 96c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky firm at 98@\$1 00; stock scarce.

## SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870. 
There is a very easy feeling in local money

circles to day, the supply of capital, especially in the outside market, being far in excess of the current demands for business or speculation. Large balances are being daily carried over for want of employment, though the inducement of unusually easy rates and a less exacting scrutiny of securities are held out as balts to tempt borrowers.

A good deal of money is being loaned on call as low as 4 per cent., though the regular rate is 5 per cent. Prime business acceptances cannot be quoted over 7 per cent, and the bulk of the transactions are done at 6 per cent. for thirty

Gold opened active and strong and fluctuated during the morning between 120 and 11954. The Government bond market is more active, and prices have advanced about 1/2 per cent. on

elosing quotations yesterday.

The activity of the stock market has subsided, and the sales this morning were unusually light, save for Reading Rallroad. Prices also were weaker. Sales of City 6s, new issues, at 100%. Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold down to 48%, closing at 49; sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54%; 14% was bid for Camden and Amboy, and 35% for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were several sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17, b. o.; 13% was offered for Lehigh.

In the balance of the list the only sales were in Clinton Coal at 1/2, and Second and Third Streets Railroad at 40.

-The stockholders of the West Jersey Rail-road Company met at their office in Camden on the 15th instant, and elected their old Board of Directors to serve for another year. The board re-elected Hon, T. Jones Yorke President, and George J. Robbins Treasurer and Secretary, and declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., clear of national tax, out of the earnings of the past six months. The reports presented show a most encouraging increase in the busi-ness of the company during the past year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

PHHAD PROPERTY BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa 68 2 m. ls.100 | 1000 sh Rending. .ls. 48% | 100 | 100 do. ...b60 48 81 | 100 | 100 do. ...b60 48 81 | 100 do. ... 48 81 | 100 do. ... 48 81 \$0000 Pa 6s 2 m. ls 100 | 1000 si \$4000 Pa 1st nt. | 100 | 100 \$1000 Hunt & B Top | 100 1st mt | 80 | 100 \$1000 do | 80 | 100 \$1000 City 6s, New | 100 \$1000 City 6s, New | 100 Saturday | 100 | 100 700 sh Clinton Coal | 35 | 300 07 sh Leh V R | ls 54 | 200 59 sh 2d & 3d St R | 40 | 300 100 do | 48 | 100 100 do | 48 | 100 Jay Cooke & Co. guote Govol do .... bso. 49 .85wn.48'94 do.....b30. 49 do..ls.b30. 49

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.-The Flour market presents new feature, the demand being mostly from home consumers, who purchased 1500 bbis., including superfine at \$4.87%; middlings at \$4.30; extras at \$4.621,@4.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.35.75; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$5.25@5.00; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$5.25@6.00; Indiana and Ohio do, at \$5.25@6.00; Indiana and Indiana

doing in Corn Meal.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and only 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.25 &1.25. Rye is held at 98c. per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active but steady. Sales of \$500 bushels new yellow at 90@91c, mostly in the cars, and white at 92c. Oats are unchanged. 200 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 540555c. 4000 bushels Canada Barley sold at \$1°28. afloat. Prices of Barley Malt are nominal.

Bark—A small lot of Quercitron sold at \$30 for

No. 1. Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 250 bushels at \$568.25, the latter rate for choice. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.
Whisky is firmer. 180 barrels fron-bound Western

-J. W. Marshall is the last man who first discovered gold in California, and as he is old and feeble and compelled to work for his board and clothes, a Colorado paper calls upon all the miners to "make up a fifty cent contribution for him."

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)
PLYMOUTH, Feb. 16.—The steamship Saxonia, from New Orleans for Hamburg, put in here short of coal. BERST, Feb. 16.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, arrived here this morning. Feb. 16.-The steamship Hansa

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The steamship Hansa touched here this forenoon,

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Arrived, steamships Britannia, from Palerino: Hammonia, from Hamburg; City of Baltimore, from Liverpool; and Minnesota, rom Liverpool

from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.
FORTHERS MONROS, Feb. 16.—The British iron-clad
Monarch has not yet made her appearance.
Passed up for Baltimore—Ship Golconda, from
Liberia; bark Ehierprise, from Matanzas; brig Lady
Bird, from Havana; and schrs Harriet Baker and Ethan Allen from Cardenas.

Passed out—Ship Wm. Yoe, for Liverpool, and bark Jonathan Chase, for Matanzas.

Nonfolk, Feb. 16.—The sehr S. W. Bunnell, from Baltimore for Charleston, with coal and guano, put in leaking in the rudder part and steering gear carted away.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 16 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ......35 | 11 A. M. .....45 | 2 P. M. ......48

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Norw, brig Olaf Kyrre, Larsen. Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Somerset, Sinnickson & Schr Brandywine, Adams, Newport,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata. Hoxic, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with mase, to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Towed up disabled, barkentine John Williamson, from Liverpool.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Swed, bark Hermellin, Nilsson, from Liverpool Dec. 22d, with sait to Alex. Kerr & Bro. Towed up by City lee Boat No. 2, Capt. Schellinger.

Br. barkentine John Williamson, Nicol, from Liverpool via Holyhead Dec. 25, with mase, to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co. Left in port brig Harry Virden, for —, to sail 10th inst., and sehr Archer & Reeves, for —, to sail 10th inst., and sehr Archer & Reeves, for —, to sail 8th inst. On Sunday morning last at 10 o'clock, Thomas Murphy, seaman, of Philadelphia, fell from the mainmasthead and was instantly killed.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Cardenas 5th inst.